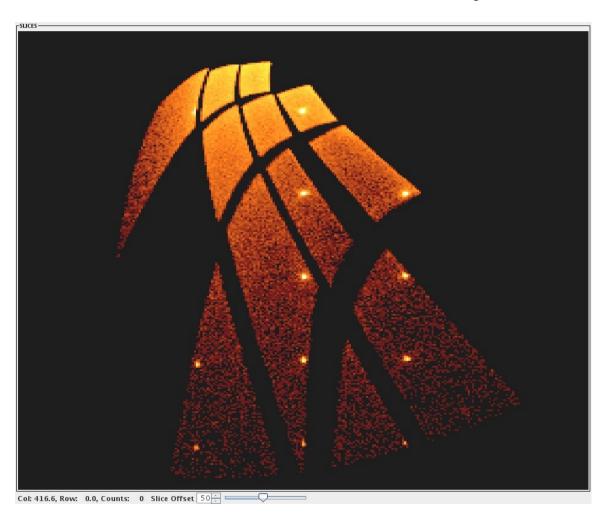
# ISAW: Recent Progress on Event Data Handling and Lessons Learned

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### **SNS Raw Event Data**

Simple file with 8-bytes per event

4-byte integer time-of-flight (100 ns)

4-byte integer pixel id

Data saved in simple binary file

Data sent out on local network

## **Advantages of Event Data**

Conventional histogrammed data often must be rebinned -no correct way to rebin

Event data can be easily histogrammed & re-histogrammed to whatever set of bins are needed. NO RE-BINNING.

Event data can be easily binned in whatever space is ultimately required, "d", |Q|, (Qx,Qy,Qz), wavelength, etc.

Simple raw event data file format can be streamed from disk very rapidly (roughly 10s of millions events per second)

Preserves full resolution of the acquired data (equivalent to 160,000 time bins for 60 Hz source)

Live data format at the SNS is same as raw event data file, so can easily handle live data

# Simple Event Mapping Strategy

Build tables of mapping information with one entry per pixel

Mapping tables for d, |Q|, (Qx,Qy,Qz), wavelength, etc

For each event, use pixel id as index into mapping table, and use time of flight to get actual value

Requires just a few floating point operations per event

Same underlying class used both for powder and single crystal diffraction

# **PG3 / SNAP Powder Experiments**

Map each time-of-flight event directly to "d"

Use either "d-space map file" or instrument geometry information

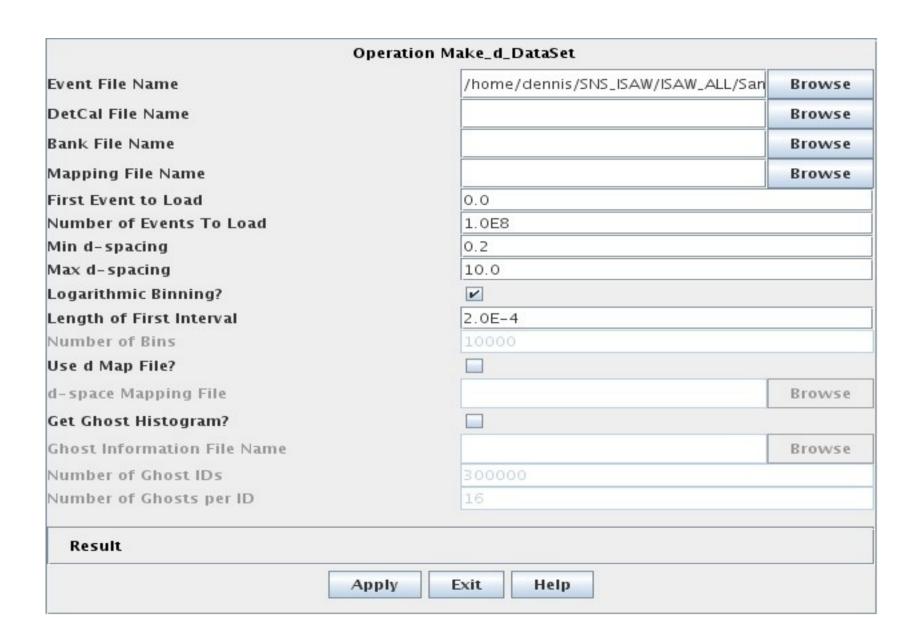
Time-focusing done "automatically" since conversion to d done with different constants for each pixel

Can also map to (Qx, Qy, Qz), wavelength, |Q|, etc

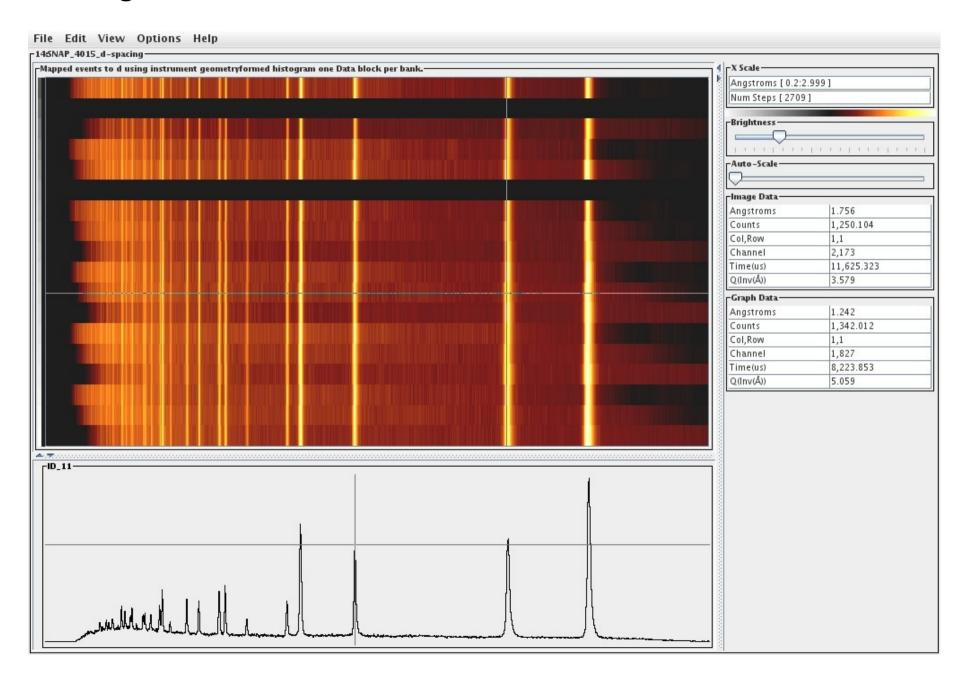
Fast: More than 50 million events per second using four Cores with data in disk cache

Limited by disk access time

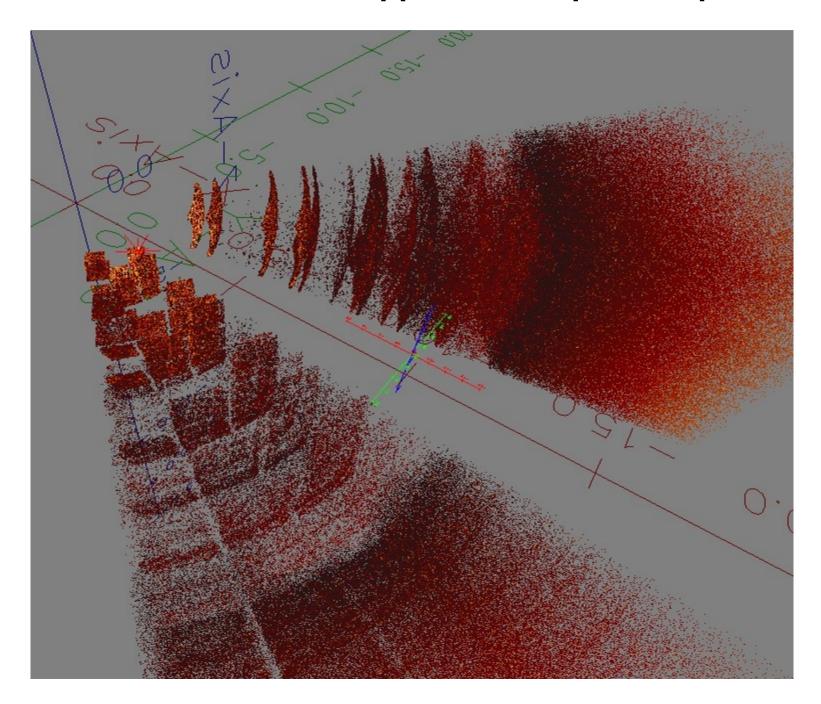
#### **Operator to Map Raw Events to "d"**



#### Image View of SNAP Data, 18 Banks, 1.18 million Pixels



#### **SNAP Powder Data Mapped to Reciprocal Space**



#### **IsawEV**

Built on same underlying classes as powder data reduction

Maps events to (Qx, Qy, Qz)

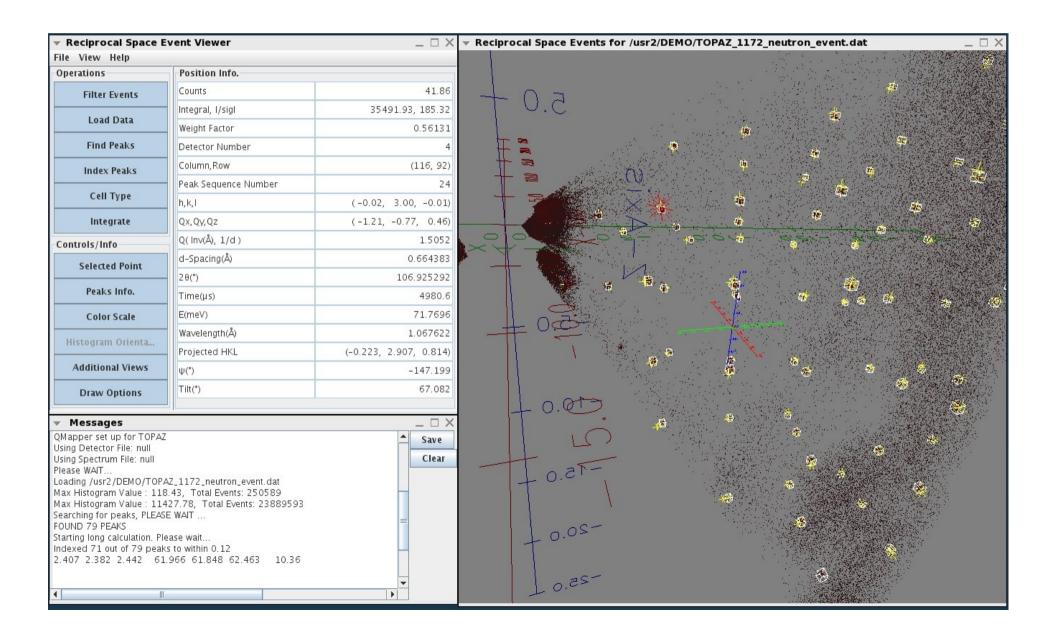
Provides scatter plot of events in reciprocal space

Uses flexible underlying histogram that can be aligned with the reciprocal lattice

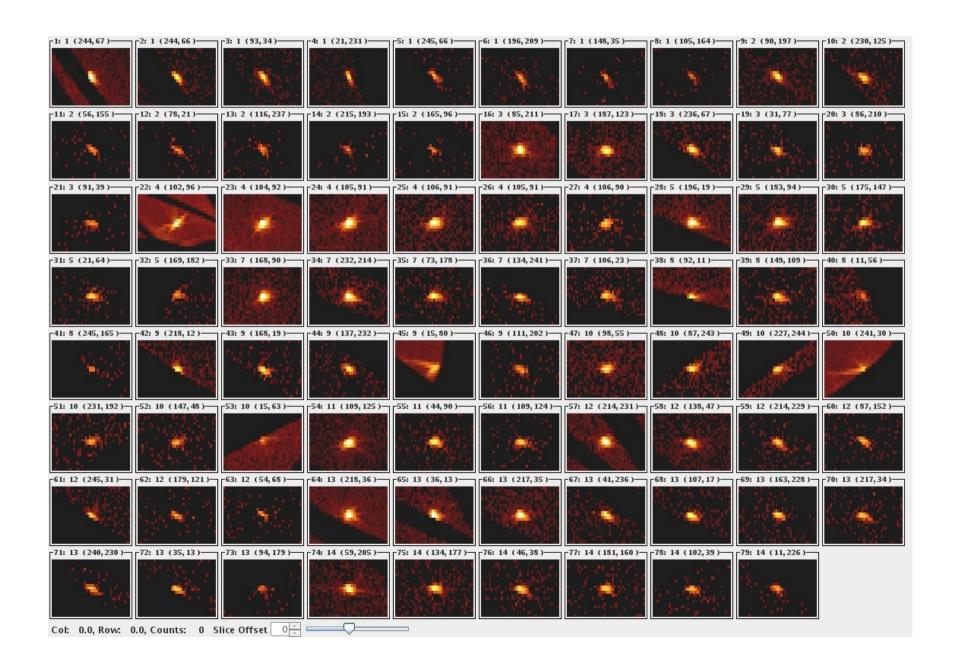
Supports SCD Initial Data Reduction find peaks, index peaks, choose conventional cell, integrate Peaks, write peaks file

Export of slices of reciprocal space (in progress)

#### IsawEV Reciprocal Space Viewer / SCD Data



#### IsawEV Display of Peaks Found



### Part of Integrated Peaks File from IsawEV

0	MDIIN DES	TMIIN	CHI		PHI OME	GA MONCN	т									
	NRUN DETNUM 1172 1 4		45.00		.00 120.											
2	SEON	Н	43.00 K	1	COL	R0W	CHAN	1.7	2_THETA	AZ	WL	D	IPK	INTI	STCT	RFLG
3	1	-0	2	2	244.05	67.22	443.08	40.318	0.82310	3.06130	0.950315	1.1878	5297	76914.20	272.43	500
3	2	-0	1	4	244.99	66.01	223.18	40.316	0.82536	3.06191	0.477598	0.5954	345	3642.62	59.31	500
3	3	-1	5	3	93.03	34.01	182.91	39.989		-2.92084	0.391111	0.5660	334	2297.59	46.80	500
3	4	-1	0	0	21.49	231.19	139.25	40.549		-3.12963	0.297155	0.7471	203	2071.43	44.46	500
3	5	-0	6	6	245.09	66.00	149.23	40.349	0.82548	3.06178	0.318647	0.3972	93	314.92	17.13	500
3	6	-0	0	0	196.81	209.18	134.21	40.337	0.63324	2.86323	0.286392	0.4599	80	436.72	20.07	500
3	7	-1	7	5	148.02	35.21	133.20	39.937		-3.02367	0.284244	0.3851	49	206.91	13.60	500
3	8	-1	5	5	105.58	164.56	122.09	39.588	0.75394	3.11442	0.264244	0.4684	32	219.52	14.14	500
100		NRUN DETNUM CHI						39.300	0.30334	5.11442	0.200394	0.4004	32	219.52	14.14	300
	1172 2		45.00		PHI 0MEGA MONCNT 20.00 120.00 100000											
2		H	43.00 K	1	COL	R0W	CHAN	12	2_THETA	AZ	WL	D	IPK	INTI	STCT	RFLG
3	9	1	3	5	90.67	197.87	225.77	42.780	0.87018	2.73148	0.482537	0.5724	467	3705.62	59.16	500
3	10	2	4	6	230.03	125.79	221.27	42.760	1.09630	2.71348	0.472824	0.4537	304	1683.47	39.74	500
3	11	1	5	7	56.78	155.03	153.24	42.762	0.86288	2.83463	0.326822	0.3908	70	318.44	17.05	500
3	12	1	7	7	78.37	21.15	154.29	43.126	1.00538	3.00106	0.329010	0.3414	64	183.18	12.69	500
3	13	ō	ó	Ó	116.88	237.71	146.04	43.038	0.87482	2.64233	0.323010	0.3675	41	263.72	15.51	500
3	14	0	0	0	215.04	193.77	145.90	43.025	1.02900	2.62863	0.311027	0.3160	40	89.85	8.87	500
3	15	2	6	8	165.16	96.93	153.98	42.605	1.04006	2.81098	0.328453	0.3305	38	142.32	11.25	500
100	O NRUN DETNUM		CHI	1673		GA MONCN	4 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	42.005	1.04000	2.01030	0.520455	0.5505	50	172.52	11.25	500
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2	SEQN	H	K	ī	COL.	ROW	CHAN	L2	2_THETA	AZ	WL	D	IPK	INTI	STGT	RFLG
3	16	2	2	4	85.22	211.04	366.86	45.863	1.19409	2.49874	0.784112	0.6974	3413	24805.11		500
3	17	3	3	5	187.21	123.13	309.43	45.646	1.37503	2.51960	0.661098	0.5209	684	6927.36	81.05	500
3	18	4	4	6	236.69	67.68	262.16	46.142	1.47178	2.54317	0.559624	0.4169	494	2145.18	44.99	500
3	19	3	5	7	31.37	77.70	204.13	46.001	1.24077	2.69922	0.435306	0.3744	133	641.68	24.10	500
2	20	1	1	8	86 13	210 18	184 25	45.854	1 10575	2.09922	0.433300	0.3/44	94	364.28	17 07	500

#### **Lessons Learned**

Highly interactive viewers are extremely useful

Loosely coupled message based architecture worked well in IsawEV

For maximum reuse put core calculations in simple subroutine libraries!

Good: Operators (provide interface with ISAW

GUIs & Scripts)

Better: Wrapped Operators (have calculate method,

inherit other methods)

Better Yet: "Operator Core" with operator itself auto

generated from static methods

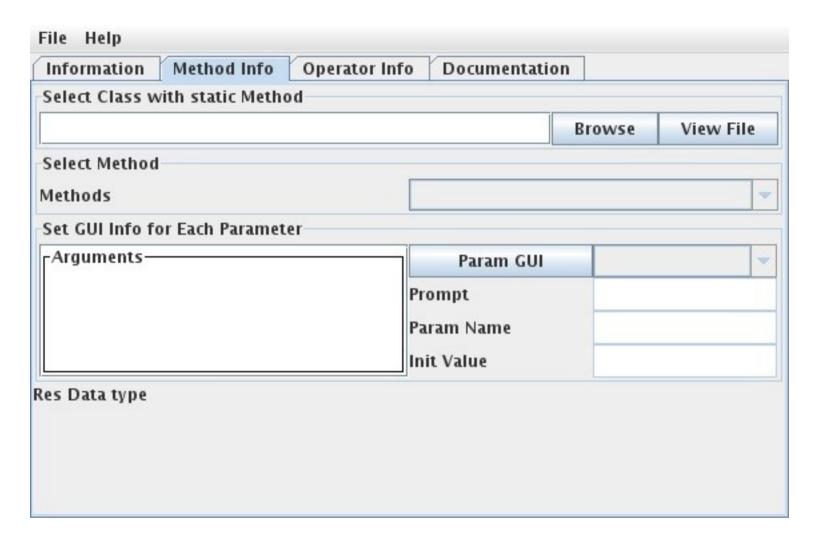
(still uses specialized data structures)

Best: "Operator Core Core" Provide low-level static

method(s) in terms of simple data & arrays

Allows easy reuse by other software!!!

### **Method to Operator Wizard**



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